





THE SUNDAY MORNING MAIL AND TELEGRAPH

# It's a Friend to Your Teeth!

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

the popular chewing sweet from U. S. A. whitens and preserves the teeth and aids digestion—that's why we say

## CHEW IT AFTER EVERY MEAL

It removes food particles that would otherwise lodge in the teeth and cause decay.

Its pleasant mint flavor sweetens the breath and soothes the throat—it is good to use after both eating and smoking.

It is beneficial to old and young. Children love it for its long-lasting, delightful taste.

You need fear no after effects—it does not burden the stomach. It is made to chew—not to swallow.

TRY IT! Get it at any Chemist's, Confectioner's or Store, or send 3 penny stamps for a trial packet to the sole Australasian agents, J. C. Gambles & Co., Commerce House, Melbourne

3d. per packet  
of 5 bars



Made in U. S. A.  
from the springy sap of the  
tropical Sapodilla tree, flavored  
with the pure juice of fresh mint leaves.

19

## New Health and New Life for the Weak and Ailing

Get well the 'Wincarnis' way—the quick, sure, safe way to new health. QUICK because the benefit begins from the first wineglassful. SURE because it has given new life to countless thousands of sufferers. SAFE because it contains no drugs as do other Wine Tonics. 'Wincarnis' (the Wine of Life) is a Tonic, a Restorative, a Blood-maker and a Nerve Food—all contained in one clear delicious beverage.

**Are you Run-down?**  
Do you feel listless, low-spirited and weary of everything? Do you find your work irksome and your recreation exhausting? If so, you are "Run-down" and "out-of-sorts." But a few doses of 'Wincarnis' will quickly put you right. Take a wineglassful of 'Wincarnis' in the middle of the morning, and another the last thing at night. You will be delighted with the new vigour and new vitality it will give you.

**Are you Anaemic?**  
Is your face white? Are your lips and gums bloodless? Are your eyes dull? Does your heart palpitate? If so, you need 'Wincarnis' to fill your veins with new, rich red, blood. Take 'Wincarnis' three times a day. You will feel better from even the first wineglassful—you will feel the new rich blood dancing through your veins.



Mother:—Here, dear, drink this glass of 'Wincarnis'. It will give new life into you.

**Are you "Nervy"?**  
Do you "jump" at a sudden sound? Do you feel irritable? Are you nervous? Do you get headaches? Do you have neuralgia? Do you suffer from nervous debility? That is because your nerves want "toning up." You need a short course of 'Wincarnis.' 'Wincarnis' is a powerful nerve builder which acts directly upon the nerve centres and thus transmits new vigour and new life to the nerves all over the body.

**Are you Weak?**  
Do you feel incapable of exertion? Does your work exhaust you? Do you feel intensely weary in all your limbs? If so, take 'Wincarnis' three times a day, and it will give you new strength and new vigour. And each day more strength and more vigour, until, step by step, it rebuilds your weakened constitution and recreates your lost vitality.

**Begin to get well TO-DAY.**

To-day is the best day to begin to get well. Buy a bottle of 'Wincarnis' from your Wine Merchant, or Licensed Chemist or Grocer, and take advantage of the new health and new life 'Wincarnis' offers you. But be sure you get 'Wincarnis'—don't waste your money and risk your health by accepting a substitute.



## THE KING v. WARGRAVE.

BY J. S. FLETCHER.

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

Wilecombe deliberately finished his soup before he made answer to this invitation. Then he looked Herbert frankly in the face and said:

"Well, tell me the truth, Mr. Herbert."

"I haven't a theory," said Herbert. "I ideas—confess, I mean. No one—no one in London seems to know very much about him except that he has established himself and has lived a quiet and retired life. But I want to go beyond that. I think that for a real solution of the mystery we may have to go a great many years, and to other countries."

"That's what you mean?" said Herbert.

"It might be Italy; it might be Sicily; it might be France; it might be Russia," replied Wilecombe.

"There are secret societies, associations,

bands of crusaders in all of them."

"I know that," said Herbert. "The work of some secret society," said Herbert.

"A vendetta affair, eh?"

"I think that I should like to know who the man was who was killed after midnight on the night of the murder, and what the object of his visit was," said the detective.

"I know that man seems to have disappeared as completely as the girl has."

"You attach great importance to his visitor?" asked Herbert.

"Yes, sir. I attach great importance to the fact that he possessed a key to the front door, another key to Graff's flat, means much, very much. It shows that he was in the habit of visiting Graff's flat in the evenings, and that he was paid at night. Anck the caretaker, cannot bear in mind that he ever saw a visitor answering that description."

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THIS year the Spring Fashions for Men are particularly emphatic in the keynotes of refinement of form and elegance of material. We have been at considerable pains to ensure the correct embodiment of these in our Spring Austral Suits, and guarantee satisfaction. We have exhaustive patterns to choose from and quote—

Austral Suits to Measure  
63/-, 70/-, 75/-;

Hand-made

84/-, 90/-, 95/-, 105/-, 115/-

GOWING BROS.,  
Pioneer Distributors of Australian Goods."

484, 486, 488, & 490 George-st.; & 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, & 17 Royal Arcade, SYDNEY.

## LAW REPORT.

### HIGH COURT.

(Before the Chief Justice, Sir Samuel Griffith, Mr. Justice Isaacs, and Mr. Justice Duffy.)

**CASE OF T. E. BROWN.**  
When the Court assembled, the Chief Justice said his associate had received a communication from Mr. Edward Brown, who had been recently before the Court. Brown had expressed a desire to make an application to the Court in connection with his case, but it appears apparently failed to attend the Court in person. All the Court could do now was to mention the matter in the presence of the Crown. The Crown said that they had made sure themselves that Brown was given adequate facilities to prosecute any appeal that might be open to him. Mr. Blacker, M.C., who was appointed to act for the Crown in criminal appeals cases, said he would see that the Attorney-General's department was informed of what his Honor had said.

### SPECIAL LEAVE TO APPEAL.

Mr. Cowan, instructed by Mr. F. C. Patrias, an agent for Mr. D. Cowan, of Taree, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff in the action against the Commercial Lids, to apply for special leave to appeal against the judgment of His Honor, the Chief Judge in Equity, Mr. Justice Simpson, in a case between the plaintiff, Mr. Edward William Henry Shosmith and Hector George Hinton for the registration or the transfer of a share in the company.

The company now appealed on the ground that an immediate result of the judgment will be that the register of the shareholders of the company will be required to be re-registered, and may be increased eight-fold by the transfer into the name of nominee shareholders of a large number of shares from existing shareholders, the power of giving the latter a voting power to which they are not entitled. Such increased membership must also have the effect of rendering the working of the company uneconomical and expensive, and of making each shareholder's voting power dependent on whether a shareholder can get sufficient votes to enable him to transfer his shares.

After hearing argument, the Court granted special leave to appeal.

### CRIMINAL APPEAL.

Mr. G. F. Martin and Mr. C. G. Addison, instructed by Mr. J. A. Alcock, appeared on behalf of Charles Edward Barnes, who appealed against the judgment of the New South Wales Criminal Appeal Court, which dismissed his appeal and affirmed conviction by a Justice of the Sydney Court Sessions, before Judge Hamilton, on May 18, on a charge of indecent assault on a girl of 16 years. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and strongly recommended a sentence of 23 months to 2 years, on account of his previous good character. Esther was sentenced to 15 months.

Mr. Blacker, M.C., and Mr. J. A. Alcock and Mr. Collins, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, appeared to support the verdict of the jury.

The prosecution relied upon the evidence of the little girl supported by the fact that the prisoner was separated from his wife, whom he had been communicating to the child. The Court of Criminal Appeal was constituted, with the New South Wales Chief Justice, Sir William Callan, Mr. Justice Simpson, and Mr. Justice D'Alton, who latter dissented from the decision to dismiss the appeal, holding that the child's statement had not been corroborated and that the conviction should stand.

The appeal to the High Court was on the ground that the provisions of section 48 of the Crimes Act of 1900, relating upon medical evidence, were in support of the girl's story, and implicating the accused, had not been complied with.

The Court reserved judgment.

### SUPREME COURT.

#### BANCO COURT.

(Before the Chief Justice and a jury of four.)

#### DISPUTE ABOUT BOROUGH.

Yates v. Farnsworth.

Mr. Shand, K.C., and Mr. Broomefield, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Cooper, instructed by Mr. H. J. Aspinwall for the defendants.

Alfred Yates and Company, Ltd., seed merchants, carried on business at Sydney, in association with Robert Sydney Farnsworth, trading as Farnsworth & Co., produce merchants and agents, of Sunbury-street, to recover the sum of £1,650 paid by plaintiffs to defendants in respect of 85 bags of sorghum seed, which they were unable to sell, and for expenses.

The case for the plaintiff was that in September of last year they purchased the seed from the defendant company for £1,650, and subsequently sold it in a merchantable condition. The amount due was paid, but subsequently plaintiffs on applying for the usual terms found that a large percentage of the seed was therefore unmerchantable.

A sample of the seed was also submitted to the Government Agricultural Department, and the test agreed with the manufacturer. The results of the tests were subsequently communicated to the defendants, who, however, declined to take the seed back.

Defendant company, in their place, denied that they undervent in the contract to supply fertile Moruya sorghum seed, or that it was fertile, and that the seed was not fit for sowing, but they mutually agreed to tear up the deed of separation.

His Honor reserved his decision. In doing so he directed the parties to whom he could make an order, in view of the existence of the deed.

Mr. Boyce (instructed by Messrs. Weaver and Alworth) appeared for the petitioner.

### IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before the Registrar, Mr. F. H. Salusbury.)

#### HEARING OF CREDITORS' PETITIONS.

Cooper, Nathan and Co. versus James Kennedy.

Oswald Bruce Bryne and Harold Stewart Ryrie versus Stanfield Barry. Adjudged to September 21.

John C. and G. R. Barber Company Proprietors, Ltd., versus A. Keffer. Mr. F. E. Wood appeared for the petitioning creditor. An order sequestering the estate was made. Mr. W. P. Lloyd being appointed official assignee.

#### CERTIFICATE APPLICATION.

Re David Crawford Fisher. Adjudged to September 14.

#### SINGLE MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Re A. I. King, official assignee. Adjourned, with leave to re-enter.

Re James George Vaughan. The meeting closed, and the public examination was deferred.

Re H. Siegle Harford. Adjudged to September 14.

R. W. McKenzie. Adjudged to September 14.

#### VOLUNTARY SEQUESTRATIONS.

John Laurence Gerrard, baker and confectioner, of Harmansworth, Mr. C. F. W. Lloyd, official assignee.

Arthur Frank Walsh, furniture manufacturer, of 199 Bliswick-street, Leichhardt. Mr. F. W. Lloyd, official assignee.

Charles David Vincent, labourer, of Young St., Paddington. Official assignee.

#### CREDITORS' PETITIONS.

August Sanderson, baker, of Camperdown, versus Benjamin Larney, farmer, of Grafton. Petition to be heard on September 11.

#### INDUSTRIAL COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Edwards, and a jury.)

#### ALLEGED BREACH OF AGREEMENT.

CLAIM FOR £5000.

This was a claim brought by Henry Charles Brierley against the Regal Palace Boiler Flour Mills, Ltd., to recover £5000 for alleged breach of agreement.

The defendant company relied on business at Tamworth, and plaintiff alleged that negotiations were set foot by the company for the purpose of forming a company to be owned by the Fleder-Reagan Milling Company, and further, that plaintiff agreed with him that in consideration of his securing applications up to 10,000 shares in the company, he would receive 5000 shares in the new company. The agreement was not fully fulfilled.

The defendant company gave a general denial to the statements set out in plaintiff's case.

Mr. Ralston, K.C., and Mr. Windrey (instructed by Messrs. A. Morris King and Mr. Macrae) (instructed by Messrs. Sly and Russell) for the defendants.

The case stands part heard.

#### INDUSTRIAL MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

(Before Mr. G. Addison, Chief Industrial Magistrate.)

#### CASE SETTLED.

R. W. Hardie (Counsel of Concord, respondent).

Mr. Young, instructed by Mr. E. H. Tebbutt, appeared for Robert William Hardie, in support of a motion to make an order for the removal of mandamus directing the municipal council of Concord to approve of a subdivision plan submitted by plaintiff. Mr. Young said that the dispute had been amicably settled, and by consent the rule nisi was discharged without costs.

#### APPEAL BY A COUNCIL.

Walter Leggett.

Mr. A. Thomas, instructed by Messrs. Ough and Creach, of Sydney and Tamworth, appeared for James White, traffic inspector, of the Tamworth Municipal Council, in support of a motion to make an order for the removal of Mr. Colon and Higgins, two magistrates at Tamworth, in a proceeding against respondent, John Lepore, of Armidale, who charged him with an offence under the Local Government Act of 1912, clause 17, that he was not attending on a motor car, of which he was the owner, at the time of the offence.

The court of Tamworth Council stated that the evidence went to show that Lepore left his motor car to obtain a supply of petrol, and subsequently returned to the court under the Brewster Award, but also repaired basket, simply to keep him employed. The com-

plaint's greater portion of that time he left a man in charge of the car, but it was admitted that he was not a licensed motor driver. The magistrate examined the information, and held that the regulations were reasonable, that it was inconsistent with the regulations under the Motor Traffic Act.

Mr. Thomas said that the regulations did not apply to motor vehicles. Mr. Thomas said that the regulations did not apply to motor vehicles, and that the "shall be constantly in attendance" were ambiguous, and were intended to prevent any interference with the general traffic, and to ensure that drivers of motor vehicles would whenever the services of a motor car might be required by the public. If the ordinance did not apply to motor owners and drivers, it would lead to nuisance which the Tamworth Council desired to guard against.

His Honor reserved judgment.

#### DISTRICT COURT.

(Before Judge Docker and juries.)

#### CLAIM FOR ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE.

Mr. W. C. Cleag, instructed by David O'Ryan, cab-driver, of Hargraves-street, Sydney, who claimed £2 compensation from the proprietor of 231 Kent-street, for injuries occasioned to plaintiff personally and damage done to his cab through the alleged negligence of defendant's servant.

Mr. Blacker, instructed by Messrs. Weaver and Alworth, appeared for the defendant.

The case for the plaintiff was that on the afternoon of August 10, 1914, he was on the Pitt-street, near the entrance to the Central Railway Station, when a lorry, to which were attached two horses, which were harnessed to a cart, collided with the cab as a result of which plaintiff was thrown to the ground and severely injured. The driver of the cab badly damaged the cart.

The plaintiff's claim was that the driver of the lorry was not in his employ, and that the lorry did not belong to him.

Plaintiff was non-suited.

#### GENERAL DIVORCE.

(Before Mr. Justice Harvey.)

#### ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT.

Walter and Stevenson, Ltd., v. Channon.

Mr. R. L. Innes, instructed by Messrs. Dowdall, appeared for defendant.

Mr. Stevenson, Ltd., saddle and harness makers, of 383 George-street and Hunter-street, Sydney, in an application for an injunction against the plaintiff, for infringing plaintiff's copyright in a catalogue containing illustrations, descriptions, and prices of articles manufactured and sold by plaintiff.

Mr. R. K. Mannix, instructed by Messrs. Russell Jones and Barker, appeared for the defendant, and said that without making any admission of liability, he would grant an injunction till the hearing of the suit in respect of certain portions of the catalogue.

His Honor granted an injunction till the suit.

#### IN DIVORCE.

(Before Mr. Justice Gordon.)

#### PORTER V. PORTER.

This was a petition filed by Laura Porter, alias Mary, for a divorce from her husband, Walter Porter, on a charge of desertion and drunkenness.

The marriage took place in Sydney on June 2, 1905, according to the rites of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Porter, alias Mary, was sentenced to six months, granted. Mr. R. W. Fraser appeared for the petitioner.

#### LEE v. LEE.

In this suit Cyril Mervyn Thomas Lee sued for a dissolution of his marriage with Ivy Peck Lee (formerly Atkins), on the ground of non-compliance with the duty of conjugal rights.

The marriage took place on October 22, 1912, according to the rites of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Lee was sentenced to six months.

Mr. R. W. Fraser appeared for the petitioner.

#### DEATH SENTENCE RECORDED.

Samuel Freeman (alias Frederick Wilson, alias Morris, alias Harry Lewis), aged 34, arraigned on a charge of feloniously wounding Michael McHale, at Oxford-street, Darlinghurst.

Mr. O'Reilly, instructed by Messrs. Dawson and Herford, appeared for plaintiff; and Mr. James, instructed by Mr. R. H. Levied for the defendant.

#### GOLDSTEIN v. GOLDSTEIN.

Moses Goldstein petitioned for a divorce from Rose Goldstein (formerly Bear), on the ground of conduct with Leon Horwitz, who was not his wife.

The marriage took place on August 26, 1908, in Sydney, according to the rites of the Jewish Congregation.

His Honor granted a decree nisi, returnable in six months.

Mr. Nicholas, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, appeared for the petitioner.

#### WHITE v. WHITE.

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# GERMANS.

## THE ROUTE TO PARIS.

### SEVERE FIGHTING.

## THE BRITISH LOSSES.

## GERMAN SAMOA

### SURRENDERED.

## THE NORTH SEA FIGHT.

German Samoa has been surrendered to Great Britain, and reports in San Francisco credit the capture to Australian warships.

During the first half of last week the British troops near the Franco-German frontier were engaged in a desperate battle against odds.

The British casualties are officially estimated at 6000, but the German losses were far heavier.

A severe action is now progressing further south on the route to Paris, but General Pau is expected to stem the tide of the German advance with his army from Alsace.

The Russian invasion of Germany continues, and fighting is going on in Prussia and in Poland on a large scale.

A German aeroplane dropped bombs in Paris on Sunday afternoon.

Thousands of buildings are being destroyed to clear the way for the Paris forts.

## OFFICIAL CABLES.

### LAST WEEK'S FIGHTING.

### STUBBORN BRITISH TROOPS.

The following cable has been received from Sir George Reid:

"Official—Lord Kitchener reports with regard to the battle of August 23, 24, 25, and 26, that during the whole of this period the British were occupied in resisting the German advance, and withdrawing to new lines of defence. The battle began at Montz on Sunday, during which day and part of the night the German attack was stubbornly pressed on; but it was completed checked on the British front. On the 24th the Germans, who were in superior numbers, made vigorous efforts to prevent the withdrawal of the British, and to drive them to the fortress of Maubeuge. This effort was frustrated by the steadiness and skill of the British retirement. As on the previous day, heavy losses, far in excess of what our troops suffered, were inflicted upon the enemy, who were in dense formation. Enormous masses marched forward again and yet again to stave off the British lines."

The British retirement proceeded on the 25th, with continuous fighting. On the night of the 25th the British occupied a line extending from Cambrai and Landrecies to Le Cateau. It was intended to resume the retirement at daybreak on the 26th, but the German attack with five army corps was so close and fierce that it was impossible to carry out the intention until the afternoon.

The battle on August 26 at Noyon was of a desperate character. The British offered a superb, stubborn resistance against tremendous odds, finally extricating themselves in good order. There were serious losses under the heavy artillery fire. No guns were taken by the enemy except where the horses were killed.

At 1 o'clock she was about to be attacked by two other cruisers of the Kola class who had battle cruiser squadron respectively arrived and sank the Arrethusa a few minutes later.

Other accounts state the British ship's raked the decks fore and aft.

Although the fight lasted eight hours, there were considerable periods during which there was no fighting.

The fleet was delighted at Rear-Admiral Jellicoe's strategy, by which the big ships appeared just at the right moment to dash off the job.

DEATH BEFORE CAPTURE

### GERMAN OFFICERS SHOT MEN.

Only two German destroyers were seen actually sinking, but most of the 18 or 20 boats that were rounded up were well-preserved, and only saved themselves by scattered flight.

The steadieness and skill of the British frustrated the Germans, whose losses were very heavy, and on both days far exceeded the British. The work of retirement was continued on Tuesday, but the fighting was less heavy.

The British destroyers exposed themselves to considerable risk in endeavouring to save as many drowning Germans as possible. British officers who were present fought for the fact that German officers were observed firing with pistols at their own men in the water, and several were thus shot.

The French armies are acting vigorously, but the British right and left have for the time brought the German attack to a standstill.

General French's report on the 28th states that the 5th Cavalry Brigade fought

and routed the German cavalry, the 12th Lancers and Scots Greys in particular being prominent."

LONDON, Aug. 31, 12.45 a.m.

Official.—The Admiralty reports that in the action on the 28th off Heligoland the Arrethusa, and the Amethyst played the principal part. The principle of the operation was a surprise movement by a strong force of destroyers, headed by the Arrethusa, to cut the German light craft from home, and engage them at leisure in the open sea. The battle cruiser squadron opportunely arrived. Intercepted German signals confirm the sinking of the third German cruiser.

The Arrethusa and the British destroyers exposed themselves to considerable risk in saving German sailors. British officers vouch for the fact that they observed German officers shooting their own men in the water. The complements of five German vessels known to have been sunk totalled 1200, and all with the exception of 330 perished. The total British casualties were 60.

The success of the operation was due to information brought to the Admiralty by submarine officers.

To-day's reports justify neither pessimism nor overconfidence as to the position of the Allies.

The Russian War Office announces that the Austrians suffered heavy losses at Tomaszow, the entire regiments surrendering.

### PACIFIC ISLANDS.

### GERMAN SAMOA.

### 'APIA TAKEN.'

### SURRENDER TO BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Reuter's Agency says it is officially announced that Apia, German Samoa, has been surrendered to Great Britain.

### AUSTRALIAN COUP.

### REPORT IN UNITED STATES.

RAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.

It is reported here that the capture of Samoa was effected by Australian warships.

MELBOURNE, Monday.

The Minister for Defence (Mr. Miller) beyond confirming the taking of German Samoa, will give no particulars.

It appears, however, that the capture was quietly effected. There were no German warships in the harbour, and no mines were found.

### THE NAVIES.

### NORTH SEA.

### FIGHT OFF HELIGOLAND.

### BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The British casualties in the engagement in Heligoland Bight were confined to the light cruiser Arrethusa and the destroyers Liberty and Laurel. The officers killed were Lieutenant-commander Nigel Bartleet and Lieutenant Eric Westmacott. Commander Rose was seriously wounded.

Lieut.-Commander Bartleet, who is mentioned in despatches as an officer of exceptional merit, was standing on the bridge of the Liberty when a German shell shattered the mast. The shot ricocheted into the searchlight apparatus, and struck him on the face, killing him instantly.

One of the engine plumes of the Fearless burst, putting her temporarily out of action, and making her a target for the enemy. Twenty shots struck her, but the arrival of the cruisers saved the situation.

MELBOURNE, Monday.

Lieut.-Commander Nigel K. W. Bartleet, who was killed in the naval engagement in Heligoland Bight, was the son of Sir Walter Bartleet, who was well known in Australia during his term as military secretary to Lord Denman. Their father was killed in South Africa while in command of the Sussex Vessel Company.

### THE ARETHUSA.

### A STIRRING ROLE.

The Press Bureau states that the Arrethusa, not the Amethyst, played the leading role in the fighting. She was only commissioned a few days before the war as an armoured ship, and the officers and crew did not know each other.

The battle indicated the fighting qualities of the Arrethusa class of cruiser, of which a large number will join the fleet within the next few months.

The Arrethusa headed a strong force of destroyers, aiming to cut off the German light craft from home, and engage them in the open sea.

Two German cruisers first attacked the Arrethusa for 35 minutes at 100 yards. The Arrethusa was damaged, but drove off the Germans, one of which was seriously injured, with the six-inch guns.

Later in the morning the Arrethusa engaged two other vessels which she encountered in the confused fight. In company with the Fearless and the light cruiser Amethyst, during the fighting the Arrethusa assisted in the sinking of the Mainz, but her speed was reduced to ten knots, and many of her guns were disabled.

At 1 o'clock she was about to be attacked by two other cruisers of the Kola class who had battle cruiser squadron respectively arrived and sank the Arrethusa a few minutes later.

It is believed the German warships are again in the North Atlantic. It is understood that a British warship is to provide a convoy for the troops.

### THE ARMIES.

### BRITISH TROOPS.

### FIGHT AGAINST ODDS.

### SEVERE GERMAN LOSSES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

It is officially announced that from Sunday to Wednesday the British troops were engaged in a desperate battle against tremendous odds. They extricated themselves in good order. The losses amounted to 6000. Reinforcements have since been made.

The steadiness and skill of the British frustrated the Germans, whose losses were very heavy, and on both days far exceeded the British. The work of retirement was continued on Tuesday, but the fighting was less heavy.

The British destroyers exposed themselves to considerable risk in endeavouring to save as many drowning Germans as possible. British officers who were present fought for the fact that German officers were observed firing with pistols at their own men in the water, and several were thus shot.

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The success of the operation was due to information brought to the Admiralty by submarine officers.

To-day's reports justify neither pessimism nor overconfidence as to the position of the Allies.

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## WAR NOTES.

**TWO CONFLICTING VERSIONS.** Two very different accounts of the same disaster were available this morning. One is a most dismaying and distressing narrative of the driving of the British force, as described by the "Times" correspondent from Amiens. The other is a calm and more optimistic version from the official British Press Bureau. Many people have asked which of these two they are to believe. The best advice to be given them is as follows:

**WHICH SOURCE SHOULD BE TRUSTED?** The British Official Press Bureau has no facts to tell the truth in regard to every matter which it has been possible to test by following the subsequent movements of the armada. It may not have gone into descriptions of distressing scenes, but it has given what has turned out to be on the whole a level-headed summary of the main bare facts. If the Official Press Bureau were deceiving the public it would be taking a responsibility which it is not in the nature of the British Government to take. If the public believe that it was misleading them, then, we believe, they themselves will receive such a share of the censures of the Official Press Bureau. Many people have asked which of these two they are to believe. The best advice to be given them is as follows:

**THE BRITISH PRESS BUREAU HAS NO FACTS TO TELL THE TRUTH IN REGARD TO EVERY MATTER WHICH IT HAS BEEN POSSIBLE TO TEST BY FOLLOWING THE SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMADA.**

**WHAT WAS THE POSITION OF THE BRITISH FLEET?** The British Mediterranean Fleet is now commanded by a very distinguished French Admiral—Admiral de Lapeyrière. Three months ago the French Government decided that, instead of giving the command of its great battleships in the Mediterranean to the Admiral commanding one of the four squadrons, it would appoint an Admiraillon Commander-in-Chief, who could give his special attention to questions of strategy and of war. Admiral de Lapeyrière, who had for three years commanded the First Battle Squadron, has a very high reputation, and has been trying to train the flag officers and captains who serve under him to a high standard of naval education. His idea is that Admirals and captains ought to be so familiar with the handling of ships in squadrons, and so informed with the ideas of their Commanders-in-Chief, that no signalling at all will be necessary, except the identification of every ship in action, even though the Admiral may be wiped out. Nurses managed to educate his captains up to his ideas to such a degree that, although he was killed before Trafalgar was well fought, the tactics of the British fleet were pursued exactly as if the dead Admiral had been in command. With this object Admiral de Lapeyrière frequently called his Admirals and captains together, both before and after squadron exercises to discuss the plans, and after the manoeuvres lectured to the officers of the French Navy at War College on the schemes adopted during the manoeuvres.

**A CORRESPONDENT'S VERSION.** The "Times" correspondent gives a forcible and graphic picture of the 4th Division of the British Army by the Germans. It is a very vivid piece of writing. The impression which it gives is that the 4th Division was put into the German relentless day and night, fighting all the way, but utterly broken and almost annihilated; that all that remained of it were some shreds and tatters of regiments inextricably mixed, but full of pluck; and that this force, which a few days before had consisted of 30,000 infantry troops, had been driven south for days continuously, until it had lost most of its cohesion, and nearly all its officers. That is one side of the story.

**MAY BOTH BE TRUE.**

The Official Press Bureau states that, although the censors let these accounts through, they should be received with caution. The Bureau says that such accounts are obtained at second hand, and that they do not represent what is occurring on the field of battle, but only the experiences of some troops in a portion of the line. There does seem, on the first account, good reason for believing that the press Bureau is right. No doubt the account in the "Times" represents accurately what happened to some part, and, perhaps, to the whole, of the Fourth Division. But there are six divisions of the British army in France, and at least four, as well as many smaller units, were engaged in the fight with the Germans. A correspondent of the "Daily Mail" knows what sort of what has happened along the whole face of the line, and, naturally, he would be tremendously impressed by the terrible experiences of those troops whom he actually came in contact. We may believe that this account of the defeat of the Fourth Division is true, and yet that, at the same time, the general summary given by the Press Bureau of the splendidly carried out retirement of the British army gives more truly the whole effect of the fighting.

**THE DUTY OF THE BRITISH.**

The Press Bureau states that the British army, after fighting continuously from August 23 to August 26, has not been attacked, except by cavalry. Its cavalry fought a well-sustained action on Friday. During the long four-days' fight the army was attacked by numerically superior numbers; and the only thing it could do was to retire and keep itself out of trouble. That it managed to do the only effect of the fierce fighting was to delay the retirement which had been planned to take place one morning, and which would have been unsafe if made during the heat of the fight.

**THE POSITION TO-DAY.**

The British Commanders have so far managed to extricate their corps completely from the constant effort to prevent their progress of the war, and the Germans thought that they had enveloped them at Maubeuge, but they were disappointed. If only the allied line can keep unbroken there is no need to think of defeat, even if Paris were invested.

The Germans in 1870 won their war by rolling the French armies into two large fortresses and starving them into submission. They have not effected any such encircling movement, as yet, in this war, although such a stroke is being attempted in the attack which is being made on the French left, from a westerly direction—that is, from the direction of Amiens—at La Fere and Guise. This attack from the west can be best understood by a glance at the map which we publish of the position in France to-day. The French are also being driven back to some extent by an attack (marked 2 on the map) from the direction of Metz.

aid, and for a time the small British fleet had to fight for all they were worth with two ships of the same class as the Sydney, the Arthaea. The Arthaea had been engaged with the two German light cruisers. Fortunately the British have given their ships both of the Sydney and the Arthaea classes, guns of a slightly heavier calibre than those of the corresponding German ships. The Sydney carries eight 6-inch guns, and the Arthaea two 6-inch and eight 4-inch guns, whereas the German town class cruisers which are all called after towns exactly as our own, are not so heavily armed. The Arthaea is able to hang on in spite of a battering, by which her speed, which ought to be well over 30 knots, was reduced to 10, until the four great British battle cruisers came up. Then, of course, the battle was settled. When the gigantic Lion or Queen Mary, of 27,000 tons, turned her 13.5-inch guns on the little German Koln (4280) or Ariadne (2015), of course there was only one ending.

**FRENCHIAN COMMANDS BRITISH SHIPS.** The British Mediterranean Fleet is now commanded by a very distinguished French Admiral—Admiral de Lapeyrière. Three months ago the French Government decided that, instead of giving the command of its great battleships in the Mediterranean to the Admiral commanding one of the four squadrons, it would appoint an Admiraillon Commander-in-Chief, who could give his special attention to questions of strategy and of war. After all, it is the only source of real authentic news that we possess in these confusing times.

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